THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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National JCCA Brief

The following brief which will be published in series form was submitted to The Honourable Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigraiton, on July 19, 1960 by the National Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association, which was founded by a conference of representatives of various Japanese Canadian organizations throughout Canada on September 2, 1947. It was formed for the protection of the economic and social welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Dominion and the development of a truly democratic society wherein fundamental rights and liberties are preserved for all citizens.

The emphasis has always been on Canadian citizenship and the rights and obligations inherent therein. It has striven to promote and encourage cultural, educational, social and recreational activities conductive to Canadian citizenship. It has cooperated with other organizations whose activities render a contribution to development of Canadian national life. The Association regards its work as a contribution to the work of the United Nations for the well-being and happiness of future generations.

Canadians of Japanese origin today are still placed in the status of second-class citizens in a country which prides itself on its democratic principles. They are unable to call relatives on the same basis as citizens of other racial origins. Canadian immigration policy places the admission of these relatives in the lowest class in the order of preferred groups. This policy is a reflection on the status of Canadians of Japanese origin.

And the product of this stigma of race and color is the heartache and hardship in the lives of relatives who find themselves without the hope of ever becoming reunited or must wait long, interminable years before seeing their kin again. In simple terms, it is the heartache and hardship of the separation of sister and brother, mother and son, the rustration of all that is fine in human relationships:— the waste, sad time stretching before, now, and after.

As Canadian citizens whose only apparent taint is that we are of different racial origin and color, we chafe at this discrimination. Submissions in the past have been received, duly noted and apparently forgotten. And so it goes on: the separation, the waiting, the waste.

We make this submission in the trust that, once and for all, this plight will be cut and alleviated. And we will maintain this struggle until all the resources of humanhope and will are exhausted, and there is nothing more.

It is not intended in this submission to ask for revisions of the Canadian Immigration Act, particularly Section 20, which applies (by process of elimination) to the admission of relatives of Japanese Canadians. Our most recent submission in June of 1958—as well as those before it—asked precisely for the elimination of Section 20 (d) which limits admissible relatives of sponsors who are of Japanese ancestry to only five categories and the enlargement of Section 20 (c) to include relatives of Canadians of Japanese ancestry under 16 admissible categories.

Rather, it is our desire to ask for the special consideration of those cases of Canadians of Japanese ancestry who are separated from relatives in Japan, and whose welfare and happiness are consequently seriously affected. We sincerely feel that those cases deserve consideration on compassionate grounds. Such background material and general information as relevant to the problem are discussed under three heads:

1) Brief review of the disabilities under which we have suffered in the past, and of the attainment of fuller citizenship rights. After more than a half century of struggle against political, social, and economic discrimination for a fuller place in the bright sun of acceptance, we believe that it is our due as citizens of this Dominion that our racial ancestry shall no longer be construed as a handicap, or as a discriminatory bar, to equal citizenship privileges.

Most Japanese Canadians are well settled as family units; the number of cases of separated relatives is not large. But it is not the number, but the veery quality of the cases that strikes at the very roots of the consciousness and the security of our being Canadian citizens. Because of this feeling, every Japanese Canadian is concerned, and so it is the entire group that is presenting this submission. It is with this feeling in mind that we present a short account of our story.

2) Reasons why the solidarity and unity of the family unit are caused to be broken by the present restrictions.

3) Examples of cases of separated relatives.

THE JAPANESE IN CANADA DEPRIVATION AND ATTAINMENT

Of all the racial minorities in Canada, it is probably the Canadians of Japanese origin who have felt most the brunt of unequal civil rights and liberties. Beginning with the arrival of immigrants from Japan in the late 19th century, and up to a few years after World War II, an increasing list of economic and political restrictions deprived them of the rights other Canadians enjoyed.

The story of the Japanese Canadians is an intensely human [illegible] of struggle, denial, and upheaval, culminating finally in acceptance as a group and as individuals. It cannot, of course, be [illegible] in detail; a few salient features that are pertinent to [illegible] will have to suffice.

Like many other immigrant groups, the settling of the Japanese in Canada underwent the same pattern; of extravagent hopes [illegible] by reality, gradual adjustment to conditions, the determi[illegible] for the future, and gradual sinking of roots. But [illegible] other groups, the Japanese were forced to struggle [illegible] of hostility and prejudice in which they

(continued on page eight)

RCN Makes Goodwill Visit to Japanese Ports

Seven frigates of the 4th Canadian Escort Squadron made a goodwill visit to Yokohama this summer as part of a six-week training cruise in Pacific waters.

The seven ships are the Sussexvale, Antigonish, Beacon Hill, Ste. Therese, Jonquiere, New Glasgow and Stettler. The squadron is under command of Capt. H. A. Porter.

Each ship has a crew of eight officers and 130 men. Also aboard were 25 officer cadets from universitiees across Canada and from the three Canadian service colleges.

All of the ships were launched during World War II, and all of them saw wartime action in the North Atlantic.

The ships were open to the public for three hours each afternoon.

During their visit to Japan, the Canadian naval personnel visited the Japanese Defence Academy, participated in a number of sports events with Japanese teams, and took sight-seeing trips to Tokyo, Kamakura and Hakone.

Tessai Masterpieces On Canadian Tour

VANCOUVER.—Sixty art works of the late world-renowned artist Tomioka Tessai are on an extended tour of displays in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Regina, Victoria and Ottawa.

The tour was launched by 86-year-old Bishop Kojo Sakamoto who came from Japan expressly for the purpose and has since returned. The bishop explained that showing the works of his lifelong friend was in effect an extension of his religious activities since the paintings express major tenets of his philosophy: "all men are brothers", and "peace and happiness to all mankind".

Himself an artist and renowned art collector, the bishop was recently awarded the French Legion of Honour for his gift of 20 Tessai scrolls to France. When asked why he gave away paintings of such value, Bishop Sakamoto replied: "My friend's work has such spiritual qualities that I want to share his goodness."

Masterpieces painted by Tessai (1836-1924) during his innumerable foot journeys throughout Japan will be on display in the Vancouver Art Gallery until September 15. Subsequent displays will be sponsored by the Winnipeg Art Gallery Association, September 22 to October 16; by Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery at Regina College, October 24 to November 20; by the Art Gallery of Victoria, November 28 to December 22; and by the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, February 9 to March 5.

With The JC History

Near End Despite Slow Aid

The National JCCA anounced this week the departure Monday by air of its researcher-writer of the History of Japanese Canadians for further research in Vancouver and Victoria.

George Tanaka, National JCCA History Chairman, reported that Ken Adachi has returned to complete his research in Vancouver and Victoria archives following his visit there earlier this year. He is expected to remain for approximately two weeks, and return to Toronto to finish the manuscript by the end of the year. He has already started on the writing of the History it is reported.

Meanwhile, donations from individuals and organizations throughout the country have slowed considerably reports History Treasurer Harry Fukushima.

Although past response for the History has been extremely encouraging, donations being received lately are less than a trickle he said.

The National JCCA urges that all those who have not yet sent

(continued on page eight)

Japanese Scientists Produce Telemetre Capsule No Larger Than Pill to Detect Internal Ailments

TOKYO.—Scientists at Tokyo University have successfully completed a tiny radio telemetre —no bigger than an antibiotic pill—which patients swallow for examination of abnormal symptoms inside the human body.

Claimed to be the smallest in the world, the telemetre "capsule" does not contain a battery as do similar devices made in the U.S. and West Germany. But it does contain three condensers, a transistor and a coil.

The "capsule" is used in conjunction with an outside set equipped with a transmitter, receiver, antenna and recording machine. The outside machine transmits two watts with an outlet of 1,050 high frequency kilocycles to the echo capsule inside the body.

The capsule transistor then changes the high frequency into direct current and works as a transmitter and detector, and the findings of the capsule are relayed to the outside machine.

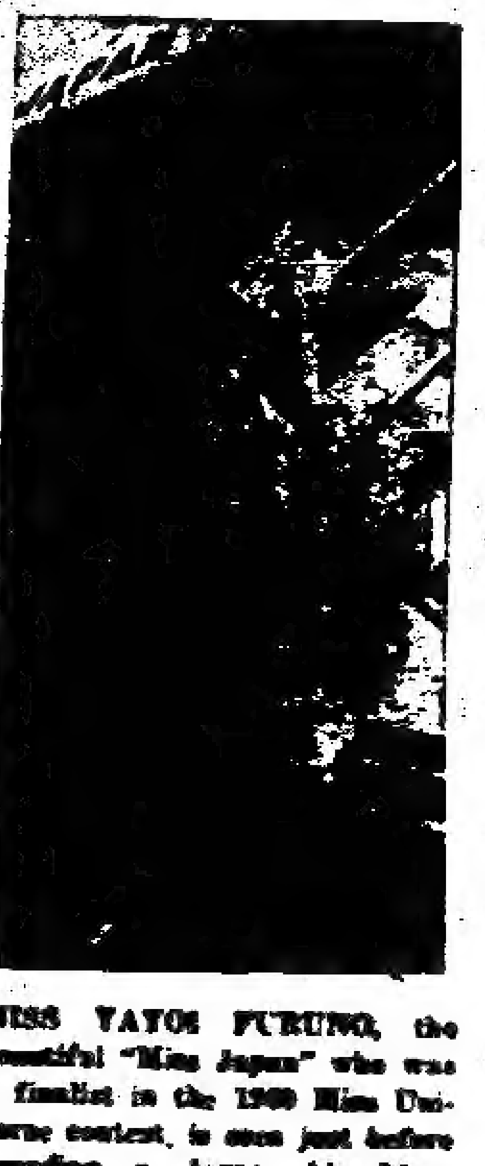
Tokyo University Medical School spokesmen say that the machine can be useful in early detection of ailments of such internal organs as the lungs, brain and liver.

Japan-Canada Sign Pact

OTTAWA.—Japanese Ambassador Toru Hagiwara and External Affairs Minister Harold Green exchanged notes last week to bring into force an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The agreement put into effect by the exchange of notes was signed by Canada and Japan on July 2, 1959, but its ratification by the Japanese Parliament had been slow.

Miss Japan Returns After Universe Contest



MISS YAYOI FURUNO, the beautiful "Miss Japan" who was a finalist in the 1960 Miss Universe contest, is seen just before boarding a Japan Air Lines Courier at San Francisco International Airport for the return trip to Japan.

Japan Employers' Campaign To Benefit the Working Wife

TOKYO.—A 17-year-old Osaka company with 200 employees is setting new precedents in enlightened treatment of the fair sex.

One rule demanded by Sugimoto Iron Industry K. K. is that a married male employee must give his pay envelope to his wife before it is opened. Penalty: A violator's salary is sent directly to his wife for six months.

The company's executive director, Eisuke Sugimoto, says the "system has served to create domestic harmony and consequently our company's prosperity."

Japan's first medium-sized enterprise to launch such a system, the Sugimoto company also rules that (a) a wife may join her husband on a business trip after the first week; (b) the company will cover her expenses on an equal basis with her husband and give her an additional 200 yen per day as pocket money; and (c) she is not obligated to help in her husband's work.

What's more, if an employee doesn't behave well on that trip, his wife is expected to report to the company to have the pay again sent directly to her for six months.

The girls in the office also get a break. They are expected to work overtime only twice a month during periods of monthly account settlements, and even then the company informs the girls' families of the hour they can expect their daughters home. The girls are taken home individually in a company car.

The girls are also freed from the traditional "ochakumi" or serving tea to the men. One male employee challenged the rule, saying "self-service is all right with us, but our guests should be served tea by a girl".

The company replied that an office girl was paid for office work, and deserved a bonus for any extra work, but that they would prefer to engage a tea-serving girl or merely order coffee from a nearby coffee shop.

■光バスが転落
―比叡山で二十八人が死ぬ―

【大津時事通信】七月二十四日午后、大津市坂本町の比叡山ドライブ・ウエー梶本中堂付近の三叉路で全但交通神戸営業所の観光バスが京阪バスと衝突、全但バスは百メートルの谷底に落ち乗客、運転手、車掌四十六人のうち二十八人が死亡、残りの十八名も負傷した。乗客は全部神戸葺合区の葺合遺族會の團体客であった。滋賀県警では同日夕刻現場検證をした結果、原因は「老朽した全但バスのブレーキが故障したため、下り坂の現場でハンドルが切りきれず、京阪バスと衝突したうえ、道路の保護サクをこわして転落したものらしい」とみている。

東部在住者が墓地清掃へ謝禮

カンバーランド墓地の日系墓石を清掃した同地キワニス・クラブの好意に感謝する意味で、トロントおよびハミルトン在住のカンバーランド地方出身者はよりより話し合いの結果、このほど百五十五弗を集め、このうちまず百弗を同クラブ宛に送金、残余もいずれ送ることになっている。同クラブでは日系からの寄付金を養老院建設資金にあてるはずである。

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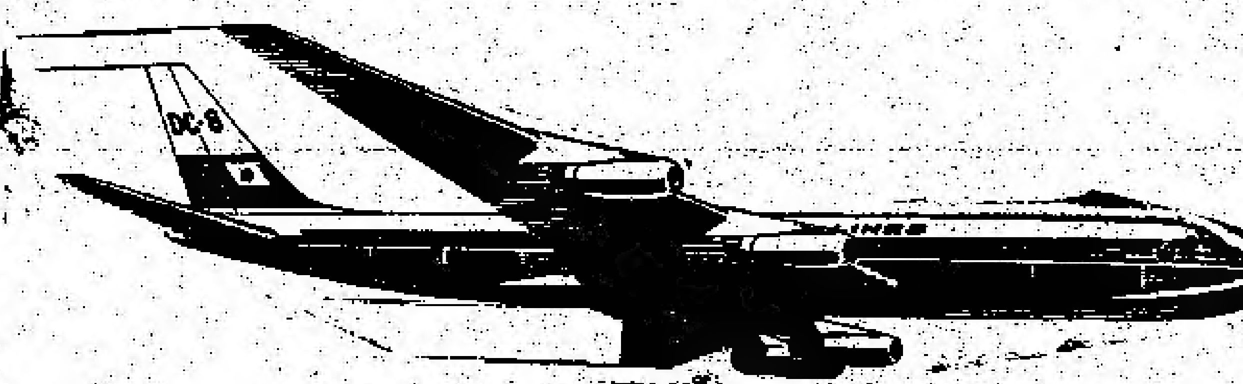

◉空飛ぶ華麗な日本間―
前田青邨画伯が描く美しい壁画、松重ね模様のデラックスシートなど機内のすべてが日本芸術の粋でデザインされ目をみはるような美しさです。
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野ざらし姫

山手樹一郎

敵の中でまだ倒れるのは[illegible]の鷲沼と、[illegible]の三、四人ぐらいの者だ。しかも鷲沼は別として他の者はほとんど闘志を失っているようだから、追いかけてくるだけの気力はあるまいと、傳八郎は見てとったのである。

東吉は優勢の加勢を得てもう一息というところで、惜しい雉子村を逃した時だったので、

「浅香さん、ここはもう一押し勢いに乗るところじゃなかったかな」

と、しぶしぶ後について来ながら、つい不満が口に出る。

「いや、敵を斬るのが君たちの目的じゃない。鶴丸さまには市松という男をつけて、一足先に落してある。わしが万一のしんがりをつとめるから、君たちはいそいで追いつきたまえ」

傳八郎はきっぱりと指図しながら、刀を拭って鞘におさめた。

「たしかにそうでした。行こう、香川」

「うむ」

二人もはっと気がついたらしく、ごめんと挨拶をして、さすがに逸散に駆けぬけて行く。

「傳さん、そういえば早川さんはどうしたんだろう」

宿外れの方へ歩きながら、お菊は思い出したように聞いた。

「秋作は草津の宿で、今日の夕方斬り死をしていた。敵を二人たおしてね」

「まあ、本當——？」

びっくりしたように袂をつかんで、

「可哀そうにねえ。だから鷲沼の奴、今夜たたきつてしまえばよかったのさ」

と、お菊はまだ興奮がおさまらないようだ。

「きるのは今夜にかぎらないだろう」

「あんたはなんにも知らないから、そんなのん気なことをいってるんだわ」

「知らないとは——？」

「鶴丸さまは今夜、鷲沼の奴にもう少しのところで手ごめにされるところだったんです」

「ふうむ」

なるほど雉子村等が東吉を斬りに連れ出してしまえば、後は二人きりになる。相手が鶴丸さままでは、鷲沼もつい四十男の煩悩（ぼんのう）をおこしたのかも知れぬ。

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十八才になるカナダ人男女を

【ウインザー發】當市でこのほど行なわれた全カナダ歸還兵協會大會は滿場一致でカナダの十八才以上男女青年の强制軍事教練を可決した。この大會は歸還兵協會としては三十五年ぶりの盛大な會合で、カナダは米國と同樣、青年男女に少なくとも基本的軍事教練を與えるべきであるとし、これら教練をうけた者はその後七年間、予備として間斷的な教練をつづけさせるべきであるというのが決議文の主点であり、大會の名前を以てオタワ政府に强くその實施を迫ることになっている。

が、それには「羅生門」などで有名なスター、三船敏郎がアイサツのため渡米する。

東寶が羅府で映画館買取る

【ロサンゼルス發】東寶映畫會社は「さらに强力に外國市場を開拓すべきである」という清水社長の方針にそって、今回ロサンゼルスの繁華街にある映畫館を購入「東寶ラブレア」劇場と名稱して八月五日に開館する

「圓札」の持込み自由に

訪日者の通貨交換額も擴大

【東京時事通信】大藏省は「圓札」の海外持ち出し、海外からの持ち込みの制限を緩和する方針を、近く成案を得て實施したい意向である。現行制度によると、海外持ち出しは一人一回二千圓までは制限免除、二万圓までは稅關長の許可を得て持ち出し可能、國外からの持ち込みもほぼ同額となっているが、大藏省當局ではいまのところ、持ち出す場合は二万圓まで制限免除、持ち込みの場合は制限をつけず全く自由にしようとの案が有力である。さらに大藏省ではその措置と関連して海外からの訪問旅行者に對し通貨交換で優遇を與えようという具体案を檢討している。たとえば旅行で非居住者が持ち込んだ外貨を圓に交換した場合、その圓の外貨への再交換は現行では一人三万六千圓(百ドル)までしか認められていないが、この限度を擴大したい考えのようである。

パンフで會議 日系人問題を

【バンフ發】八月十五日から二十二日まで全加キリスト青年男女七十名の代表が當地シャレーで「日本と日系カナダ人[illegible]」について討議會を行なう。晩市から[illegible]遣擬事、三井牧師が出席して演説することになっている。

移動先で事業發展!

脇田オ二郎氏夫妻が金婚式

【レベルストック發】當地在住のパイオーニア、脇田オ二郎氏夫妻はこのほど二日間にわたり、結婚五十年記念の金婚祝賀會をケー・ピー・ホテルで盛大に催し、日、白人二百名以上の來賓客があつた。脇田氏は一九一〇年現夫人と日本で結婚一九一一年渡加し、二一年にスチブストンで和洋雜貨店を開業以來、店運ますます發展、第二次大戰とともに當地に移動後三年、再び和洋食料品店を開き、年々擴張して現在では支店ドライグッツ店、二男豊氏主任のスーパー・マーケット、フローズン・ロッカー、北方キライマットで長男元氏主任シテイ・センター金物及び家具店などと健實な發展ぶり。脇田氏夫妻は二男六女の子寶に恵まれ、女婿も各自商業を營み、孫は二十三人である。

全加俳句募集

如月クラブ文化部では懸賞付き俳句を全加から募集、[illegible]は要の番とトマト、各題二句以内で八月末締め切り。送り先は別項廣告通り。

カナダ市場視察

【東京時事通信】トヨタ自動車販賣常務中江潤氏は二十八日羽田發の日航機で渡米米國のほかメキシコ、カナダなどの市場を視察し、合わせて乘用車輸出商談を行なう予定である。渡航期間は約二ヵ月の予定。

あれから十五年 廣島の原爆日

【廣島發】八月六日、廣島に最初の原爆が投下されてから十五年目、一瞬の間に七万四千近い人命を奪われた廣島市では來る十五日に原爆記念の行事を計畫している。この行事には池田新首相が出席するはずのところ總選は選擧區との關係から郷里(廣島縣豊田郡吉名町)に帰らないわけにはいかず、そうなれば歓迎などでかえって迷惑をかけることになるので、廣島行きは中止。他の閣僚が代理として出席することになっている。

●晩市佛教會主催の盆踊りは都合で二十日(土)夜八時からと變更になった。

結婚御挨拶

永田ハリー治雄
伊東カスリーンマサエ

右兩名儀豫てより婚約中でありましたが七月九日パルテモーア合同教會にてルーマン牧師補助、スーンテーア牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行致し、引き續きコムニテー・センター・ホールに於きまして披露の宴を催しました。その節は御多忙中遠路にも拘らず御臨席の榮を賜り過分なる御祝儀御祝品と共に兩人の上に御祝福を賜り誠に有難く厚く厚く御禮申上ます。何卒今後共若き兩人に對し一層の御交誼と御指導を御願い致しますと同時に重ねて厚く御禮を申上ます。

ダウンズビュー 父 永田治德 母 フミノ
オ州パルテモーア 父 伊東清次郎 母 君子

結婚御挨拶

吉村信義ーリチャード
田代幸江ーリンダ

右兩名儀豫て婚約中の處去る七月九日ハミルトン市オールピープルス日系合同教會に於て小宮山牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧げ引續きグレンジ・チャップスイ料亭にて披露の宴を催しました節は御多忙中にも不拘多數御臨席の榮を賜わり其の上御丁重なる祝詞祝電祝儀並に過分の祝品を頂き誠に有難く厚く御禮申上げます。何卒今後共若き兩人に對しよろしく御交誼と御指導を賜わり度く御禮旁々御願い申上げます。

ブラッドフォード 父 吉村義平 母 セイ
ハミルトン市 父 田代精二 母 ハツ

求 [illegible]あるプレッサー名入用。電話エル[illegible]六一六一四二一(トロント)

妻 故 浦儀(六十八才)永年高血壓の為自宅療養致して居りましたが去る七月五日午後七時頃卒倒し醫師の來診を求めた結果、勸告により八日午後七時半頃ハ市ゼネラル病院に入院應急手當を施せしも其効なく十一日午後十時四十五分遂に昇天致しました事を生前厚知の皆様に謹告申上げます。追而十三日午後八時ハミルトン市日系合同教會に於て小宮山牧師司式の下に告別式執行の際は御多忙中炎暑も御厭いなく態々御參會下され且又過分の供花及供花料弔辭弔電を賜り御懇情に併せて故人生前の御寵愛を御厚誼申上げます。翌十四日ウッドランド墓地に小宮山牧師により埋葬致しました。實は一々御伺い御禮申上げるが本意の處取紛れ是れと混亂に取り紛れ御失禮なれ共紙上にて御詫び御禮申上げます。アーメン

喪主 永田顯三郎
ロンドン市在住 長男 永田嘉一郎
妻 和子
女婿 豊田政雄
長女 紋子
トロント市在住 女婿 辻義一
二女 百合子
三女 永田孝子
孫 一同
在日 實兄 三吉五郎
仝 姉 永田芳子
仝 妹 藥師寺若香
ケチナ市在住 親族代表 豊田庄七
妻 キリ
友人代表 難波常盤夫人
ロンドン市 矢吹清太郎夫妻
仝 淺野寅市
ハ市 日系合同教會
仝 婦人會
ハ市 共和會
ハ市生長の家誌友會
ロンドン市 友の會

男 高田明儀去る七月十七日オールマンリバーにて不慮の死をとげました事を生前お世話になった皆様にお知らせ致します。告別式は十九日及び廿日兩日、レ市第一合同教會にて則末牧師及びマルビー牧師司式の下に執行致しましたが、酷暑の中を參列して下さいました方々及弔辭、弔電、供花並に御香典をお贈り下さいました方々に厚く御禮申し上げます。

レスブリッジ市
施主 高田外次郎
長男 信子
實
ペリー
マーク
二女 京子
女婿 仙田光四
幸枝
親戚 高田房次郎
靜子
友人 重廣清子
南アルバータ日系人合同協會
仝 婦人會
レスブリッジ市民協會

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またムダな流血

三池炭鉱で警官隊と衝突

（上）

【大牟田發】大牟田署前に待機していた二千人の警官隊には異様とも思われる緊張がただよっていた。デモ隊の激しい波が警官隊の列の前でジグザグに走った。石を投げたデモ隊員の一人がつかまった。興奮しはじめたが、一應それですんだ。労組員の列は叫びながら通り過ぎた。しかしデモ隊の最後尾全学連の約百五十人が警官隊の前に来た時『あぶないぞ』と思わせる殺氣がただよった。

△いつもなら笑って体を避ける警官の列が、このときは『一歩も引かないぞ』と肩を張る。どちらが先に悪態をついたのかわからない。『挨拶するなポリ公』『暴力デモ』といい合ったかと思うと、全学連の列は拳を挙げて白ヘルメットの機動隊の列につっ込んだ。列はくずれた。警棒を抜くひまがないのか警官隊はくつでける。全学連がコン棒でなぐる。反對側の道から警棒をふりかざした警官隊がかけてきて後ろからとびかかった。ポカン、ポカン、ヘルメットが音をたてる。学生がひっくり返る。その警官にデモ隊がとびかかる。また警官がのしかかる。鼻血、ふり上げた手から流れる血、それがヘルメットに、白シャツに、紺色の制服にとび散る。倒れてエビのようになってうなる学生、その上にこれもけがして倒れかかる警官。『總評』の腕章が走りながら叫ぶ。

『指令を守って下さい』『デモ隊は進んで下さい』

追う警官、警察署前での亂闘は五分あまりでおわった。石畳の道にはヘルメットが、赤旗が、くつが、シャツ切れが散らばっていた。だが引き返してきたデモ隊員あるいは全学連と警官の間に、小ぜり合いはつづいた。

△その頃興奮し切った警官隊には統制がなくなっていたとも思える。警官隊の肩に向かって引き返してきたデモ隊の数人が『ホエルなイヌ』と叫ぶ。白ヘルメットの若い警官が隊列から飛び出した。『なんか、もう一ぺんいってみろ、たたきのめすぞ』という一人のデモ隊員の肩をこづいた指揮官らしい年輩の警官が走ってきて白いヘルメットをなだめる。向こうの方でまた同じような小ぜり合い。指揮官はそちらへ走る。もう命令を下す暇はない。『ぱくれ、ぱくれ』『こっちへこい、しょっぴくぞ』と制服の列が叫ぶ。警察署前の食堂付近でドドッと制服の波が走った。

うなぎ細る

露木海藏

△私は先日、議會内にある新聞記者、報道關係部屋に遊んでみたが、トウシャ版刷りで他派を中傷したものを投げ込むものがある。

△これが『人心を一新』し保守政権を明朗にして強固にするという自民黨の内部の姿かと、國民の一人として憤りを感じる。

△一方、革新側の社會、民社もあのデモ事件のあとの虚脱なのか、さっぱり動きさめ易い妻だ。

△こうした日本の政治の淋雨の中に今年の梅雨は雨がない。東京は既に水飢饉で連日出るものは汗ばかり。

△土用のウナギは今年は高い。ナンでも昨年の伊勢灣颱風で主産地が荒されたため穫れないのが原因。

△だからウナ丼や、蒲焼も細いのが目立っているが、一方値段の方は文字通りウナギのぼりとある。

イタクである。柳川が良い。柳川で憶い出したことがある。丁度昨年の今頃、盛夏の頃だ。

△トロントの井手元老を誘って一夕柳川なべを食いに行った。

『君、オイ、キミー、柳川なべと云うのはドジョウのことだろう、僕はあんなのはイヤだよ』と井手氏は云ったが――。

△トコロがである。生ビールを片手にドジョウを口に入れて『ウーン、これはウマイ』の連發である。同氏は三皿を平げたのにはこちらがオドロキであった。

△あの時の食卓に侍った姐さんは小股のキレあがったイカス女であった。そのとトが井手氏の肩をたたいて云ったモンだ。

『生ビールに枝豆だけでも精がつくのに、ドジョウ、ゴボー、卵の柳川を三皿もたべて、アンタあとで困るワョー』って、流し目で。

△井手氏も今頃、憶い出しているのではないかしら。あの姐さんは東京の民謡を上手に唄って聞かせた。好感の持てるトランジスター型であった。

△ユーウツな政界よりも庶民のなまの生活の姿態の方がほほ笑ましい生命を感じる。

三児を十一年かくす

‖母親の理由に當局も納得‖

【オ州チカムシー發】オ州のウインザー市付近の當地に一軒家を借りうけたシャレー・デカーソン・リーチ夫人は、前夫との間に生れた三人の子供（娘二人、息子一人）を十一年間、こっそり人に知られずに住み込ませていたことが、息子のゴードン（一四）がその家をとび出して隣人に『わたしたち姉弟は一歩も外出せず、そのうちに十一年も住んでいる』と告げたことで警察當局の知るところとなり、各紙は大々的にこれをとりあげた。

△ところが當局の調べがすすむにつれて、リーチ夫人が三人の子供をなぜ、この一軒家から戸外に出さなかったかということがわかってきた。姉のコンスタンスは十八、次女のグレンダは十三、男の子ゴードンは十四であるが、いずれも生れてからずっと病身で、成育不調、ちょっとみると七、八才ぐらいの少年少女にしかみえない。

△母親は三人が人前に出て笑いものになるのは可哀そうだというので、一軒家を借受け、ここに三人の子供を住ませ、夜はこっそり人眼をしのんで現在の夫君のカーでドライブに連れて行き、晝間はテレビを楽しんでいたが、室内はきれいに整理され、子供を虐待した形跡は何一つないことが明らかとなった。

△そこで當局はデトロイトからきたリーチ夫人の取調べを終ってから、これら子供を病院から彼女の手許に戻すことになった。

人事消息

■結婚

▲オ州ダウンズビューの永田治雄氏夫妻長男ハリー治雄氏とオ州バルクモーアの伊東清次郎氏夫妻長女カズリーン・マサエさんは七月九日バルクモーア合同教會でルーフマン牧師補助、スーンクーア牧師司式で結婚式をあげコンムニチー・センター・ホールで披露した。

▲オ州ブラットフォードの吉村義平氏夫妻長男信義リチャード氏とハミルトンの國代結二氏夫妻息女幸江ワンダさんは七月九日ハ市オールピープルス教會で小宮山牧師司式結婚式をあげ、グレンジ・チャプスイで披露した。

▲スカーボロの木本タマ氏息多助ジョージ氏と和歌山縣美濱町の池端喜一氏夫妻息女静代さんは森下梅藏、尾崎直太郎兩氏夫妻の媒酌で一月十日美濱町の龍音宮神社にて玉置正義師司式の下に結婚式を擧げ上野氏宅で披露、今春歸加した。

■死亡

▲ウィニペッグの沖村ジャック貞氏（五五）は七月十三日午後九時心臓マヒのため自宅で死去、十六日マニトバ佛教會で西村開教使司式通夜と告別式を執行し、十八日ブロックサイド墓地に埋葬した。

▲レスブリッジの高田外太郎氏夫妻二男明氏は七月十七日、オールマンリバーで不慮の死をとげた。告別式は十九日と二十日の両日レ市第一合同教會で期東牧師およびマクルビー牧師により執行された。

▲オ州バーリングトンの永田頼三郎氏夫人浦さん（六八）は七月十一日ハミルトン・ゼネラル病院で死去、十三日夜日系合同教會で小宮山牧師司式告別式を執行し、ロンドン市ウッドランド墓地に埋葬した。

▲オカナガン・センターの小林倖兵衛氏夫人ヒロさん（七一）は十八日午後七時死去、二十二日ケローナ市第一合同教會で桑山牧師並にベーリー牧師司式告別式を執行した。

●日本行便船 八月六日のヒール丸、八日氷川丸何れも晩市出帆。

上質のカスタム・テーラード・スーツのメール・オーダー・リストに加入して下さい。

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外國サービス・カストム・テーラー部

主任 宮川ケン（在日カナダ二世會々員）

宮川氏はト市、モ市を八月二十日來訪、約二週間滞在。照會先は晩市東ペンダー街一八一（電話ムユー二一四六四一）

グランドスコープ 總天然色

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—キャスト—

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西脇好夫……佐田啓二
和子……鳳八千代
坂口謙三……多々良純
正子……小林トシ子

紀州の暴れん坊

若様といわれる身分で、貧乏人や孤児など弱きを助け、強きをくじく、紀州の暴れん坊。

◇八月十一、二、三日の三日間。十一、十二日は午后五時半から、十三日は午后一時半からアスター劇場で。

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コンゴの要請でカナダから技能者
―信號部隊五百名も急派―

【レオポルドビル發】コンゴ国の要請にもとずき、ハマーショルド国連事務總長は先週末コンゴを訪れ、直ちに同國内の經濟、産業面の視察を開始したが、国連事務總長はコンゴがしっかりした地盤の上に獨立国として伸びてゆくためには国連軍のコンゴ駐在はこんご五年間必要とみており、そのプランをコンゴ政府に打ち明けることになろうと消息筋では傳えている。

【オタワ發】コンゴのルムンバ首相は先週、モントリオール、オタワおよびトロントを訪れ、コンゴ獨立國に必要なる技能者の受け入れについて關係各方面と話し合つたが、とくにオタワにおいてディフエンベーカー首相と半時間にわたつて要談した結果、カナダはコンゴに對し陸軍信號部隊五百名を急派することが明らかにされた。一方民間側からの技術的援助申し出もかなりあるが、ルムンバ首相は『物見遊山な氣持ちでなく眞剣な氣持ちでコンゴのために働いてみるという技術者を希望しているのである』と語つている。そしてとくにカナダに技術者を求めにきた理由として『コンゴの國語はフランス語であるので、英佛兩語を話す中立的なカナダ人が最適と考えて、カナダを訪問した』といつており、コンゴで黒人軍隊が白婦人や尼僧を犯したというのはウソであることを强調した。

ベルギー軍引揚

【レオポルドビル發】ベルギーは先週末、コンゴ国内に駐屯のベルギー軍一万のうち千五百を直ちに引き揚げさせると發表した。理由は国連軍が派遣されたためであるとしている。

人權法案骨抜きとなる
専門家が證言して警告發す

【オタワ發】ディフエンベーカー首相が出した『基本人權法』(ビル・オブ・ライツ)は各州の諒解支持をうけておらず、首相の獨りよがりで提出されたと勞組側から抗議が出ており、野黨側もこの點を追及している。そこでデ首相は近くオタワで開かれる各州首相會議でこの法案が協議の的となることだろうから、その際に各州の意向を質すつもりだと答辯している。

△目下委員會で討議されている人權法について、クインズ大學のモウアー教授は『第二次大戰のときカナダ人はヒステリーとなり、落ちつきを失つて戰時緊急法を亂用し、恥かしいことを平氣でやつたものである。(日系人立退きもその一つ)この法を取り除くか改正しなければ、どんな立派な人權法をつくつても、いざとなれば緊急法で個人の自由を奪つてしまうことになるので骨抜きになる』と攻撃した。

ニクソン氏指名
ロッジ氏は副大統領候補に

【シカゴ發】米共和黨全国大會は予想通り、ニクソン副大統領を來る十一月の大統領選擧の共和黨候補に指名し、副大統領にはロッジ米國連主席代表を選んだ。かくして民主黨はケネディ上院議員、共和黨はニクソン副大統領と四十代の若手政治家がホワイト・ハウス入りをめざして火花を散らす選擧戰に突入することになつたわけである。消息筋のみるところでは、來るべき大統領選擧は共和黨に幾分の弱味があるとしており、とくにロッジ氏はケネディ上院議員に選擧で敗けた過去を持つだけに、それだけ不利だとみられている。

日加原子力協定十年間効力もつ

【東京時事通信】日本・カナダ間の原子力平和利用協定は先週、オタワで萩原駐カナダ大使とグリーン外相との間で『兩国政府が同協定を承認した』旨の公文を交換し、即時發効した。同協定は昨年七月二日オタワで萩原大使とグリーン外相との間で調印されたもので、發効の日から十年間効力をもつ。

燃え續く山火事
カムルプス地方

【カムループス發】當地近郊の山林地帯の山火事は依然として猛威をふるい、その後新たに五つの山火事が發生、現在二百五十七の山火事があり、うち十五は一千エーカーに及んでいる。目下八百名の消火隊が山中にもぐり込んで消火に努めているが火勢はさつぱり劣えず、これ以上悪化すれば軍隊出動を州政府が要求するものとみられている。カムループス南方三十マイルの湖畔にある避暑および釣キャンプは飛火の危険下にあり、止宿者は全部避難した。

外人料理人も雇つてローマ大會に備える

【ローマ發】ローマにおけるオリンピック開幕を目前にひかえ、オリンピック委員會は世界各國からの選手の食事メニューで頭を惱ましているが、百六十名のイタリー人コックさんのほか、十五名の外國人料理人をそろえて、各国選手を満腹させることに腐心している。

△これら外人コックさんは歐州系人、英米系人のほか東洋系人の口にあう料理の訓練をうけているが、多くの國々はそれぞれのコックさんを連れてくることになつており、いずれもオリンピック村の十大ケッチンで選手たちのトップ・コンディションをつくる料理をするわけだが、選手たちはお隣りの外國選手が『うまそうで珍しい料理を樂しんでいるから、ちよつと食べてみよう』という事はコーチのオーケーなしではできないことになつている。

△約七千人の選手一人一人に對し、委員會は一日の食糧としてブレッド一斤、ウドン又はライス一斤、ミート一斤、バター半斤、サカナ半斤、フルーツ、ミルク、ベーコン、タマゴ、シユガー、チー、コーヒーをどつさりあてがうことになつている。

皇太子の訪米
九月廿二日出發

【東京時事通信】大平官房長官は先週末の記者會見で、皇太子訪米の期日について『宇佐美宮内總長官が池田首相に報告したところによると、皇太子殿下は九月二十二日出發、訪米される。滞米期間は二週間ぐらいになろう』と語つた。

日本カン國關係は好轉へ

【東京時事通信】カン国(南朝鮮)民議院の總選擧は三十日、民主黨の壓勝、自由黨の完敗という結果で終了した。これについて外務省はカン国民の李承晩政權への反感がはつきり現われたものとみているが、この結果、八月十五日の解放記念日までに誕生する予定の民主黨内閣は對日態度を一歩柔らげるものと歓迎している。現在の許政内閣も對日關係緩和のための措置をとつているが、新内閣はさらに對日接近に努力し、北朝鮮歸還の中止を日・カン關係打開のための前提條件とはしないだろうと觀測している。こんご日・カン關係が好轉することはまちがいなく、早ければ九月、日・カン會談が再開されるものと期待している。

日本人の海外旅行者今年は六万を突破か

【東京發】今年になつて日本人の海外旅行は今までになく急増している。一九五五年度の旅券下付數はざつと二万四千であつたのが、昨年は一萬四万二千となり、今年はおそらく六万のパスポート數にのぼるだろうとみられている。

△旅券申請者はローマ大會のためにラッシュをつくり出し、中小企業者がローマに出向いて、來るべき東京大會によい經驗をしておこうという者が續出、また三百名の日本人實業家が今夏ソ連を訪問することになつているが、これらは政府が海外旅行を大幅に緩和したことにもシゲキされたためである。

△なお日本交通公社では、『十月の[illegible]觀光團』を發表、十月三日から十一月六日まで五團體として、内地の景勝地巡禮を呼びかけている。

日加直航線
飯野海運が

飯野海運では今月下旬トロント入港の昌島丸から、カナダ直航定期船とすることになつた。同船、パナマ籍でニューヨーク經でモントリオール、トロントなど五大湖港をつなぐものである。なお、同海運の昌島丸(總屯數[illegible])は目下トロ港碇泊中である。

紐育乗入れを日航で要望

【東京發】日本航空は政府に對し、同航空のニューヨーク乗り入れを米國政府と直ちに交渉するよう促している。日航では前運輸相に對し、一九五二年にサインされた日本航空協定を修正して、米国機が東京に乗り入れているのに日航は東西海岸だけであるのは不公正で、ニューヨーク乗り入れも許可されるべきだとしている。一方、運輸省航空局も今日の事態を予想し、外務省に善處方を折衝中で目下交渉は明年に入つて行なわれる予定といわれる。

足立氏西行

加日系人史の資料集めのため、足立ケン氏は一日トロント空港を出發、晩香に向かつた。足立氏は約二週間ビクトリアに滞在、政府保管の日系人記録を調査吟味したうえ、晩香市廳の記録を約一週間調べたのちトロントに歸る予定である。

△一週間のハラデーを得た本社々員一同は、陽焼けした元氣な顔色でオフィスに戻つてきた。勇氣を養い、フラフとした勢いで、一同は事務をとつています。讀者のみなさんにお禮を申さねばなるまい。

SPORTS

Busseis Pull Major Upset of Nisei Ball Season To Down Main Auto; Yamadas Trounced by Regents

By TOSH SAKAMOTO

The Young Busseis pulled a major upset during the weekend action on Sunday, July 24th when they subjected league-leading Main Auto to their first defeat of the season to a score of 6-4. Regent Press remained in the runner-up position trouncing Yamadas to the tune of 13-0.

Busseis took a 3-0 lead in the first inning and never looked back. The under-manned losers threatened to tie the game on a couple of occasions but winning hurler, Mas Mori, bore down in the clutch to preserve the lead.

Leading 4-3, Busseis added two runs which proved to be the winning runs in the top half of the last inning. Main Auto fashioned a rally but their efforts fell short.

Terry Nakamura and Fred Kotani each garnered a pair of safeties for Busseis while Bobby Nishikawa slammed a two-run double.

Gen Hamade was the big gun for Main Auto knocking in three runs with a pair of singles. Jeep Seki managed the only other safety given up by Bussei's hurler Mori.

* * *

Yamadas never were in the game against the defending champions Regent Press. Regents scored a pair of runs in the first, added three in the second, then ran away with the game by sending eleven men to the plate in the fourth to count six runs. Fast developing Satch Tomihiro combined with veteran Frank Nishimura to limit Yamadas to a double by Fred Tanaka.

John Tohana and Bobby Miwa led the sixteen-hit assault on a trio of Yamada hurlers with a double and two singles each. Ken Ikeda smashed out a triple and a double while Kaz Nishimura collected a pair of singles. Eddie Hisaki chipped in with a long double.

* * *

Busseis—Mas Mori and Nobby Fujino.

Main Auto—Jeep Seki (3) Tosh Sakamoto and Fred Nishikawa.

Yamadas—Jackie Tanaka (4) Ken Fukumoto, Mike Sakura and Sam Kobayashi (6) Tak Tanaka.

Regent Press—Satch Tomihiro (7) Frank Nishimura and Ray Tani (5) Kaz Nishimura.

* * *

Next Game: Sunday, August 7. Yamadas vs Main Auto at Christie Pits; Regent Press Giants vs Busseis at Earlscourt Park. Game time 9:30 A.M. sharp at both locations.

(Details of last Sunday's games in next issue).

Ed Tsujimoto Captures Coveted Singles Trophy

By FUZ FUJIWARA

Ed Tsujimoto won his second title by defeating slamming Aki Koyanagi 6-1, 6-4 in the Earlscourt tennis finals on Sunday, July 24th. But Aki, teamed up with another slamming player, Tom Iwasaki, won the double's championship by steamrolling over Yosh Watanabe-Frank Mitsui in the quarters, 6-2, 2-1, Stan Nishimura-Joe Leibet 8-6, 6-3 in the semis, and Toru Idenouye-Vic Lum 6-4, 6-4 in the finals.

In the B flight, Arne Mortensen emerged as singles champ by eliminating Pete Nakatsu in the quarters, Jim Morito in the semis, and Helmut Schmid in a hard fought final 6-3, 11-9.

Emerging as champs in the B doubles event, Pete Nakatsu and Lefty Sasaki beat out in order, Helmut Schmid-Jens Madsen, Don-Prince-Bill Jamieson and Ken Kanda-George Shimono to win their first title. Lastly, the ladies' B crown was won by Ruth Carrier-Agnes Shimono over Mary Ann Murakami-May Edamura 6-1, 6-4.

American & Zen Master Pen Book on Judo

FRESNO.—Lindy Avakian of Fresno, who lays claim to being the first foreign graduate of the Imperial Palace Police Institute of Japan, is the co-author of a new book, "The Secrets of Judo," in which a philosophical approach is taken toward that art of scientific mayhem.

Avakian, a 1953 graduate of Fresno State College in physical education and a holder of the high black belt degree in judo, wrote the book in collaboration with Jiichi Watanabe, a professor at the Kodokan Judo Institute in Tokyo.

The book was written and published in English in Japan. The publisher is the Charles E. Tuttle Company, and the book is scheduled to be on sale in the near future. Avakian says the book also will be translated to French and Japanese languages for sale in Japan, Europe and South America.

Avakian spent two years in Japan during the Korean War and started training for judo then. He returned to Japan in 1955 to attend a special advanced course and represented the United States in 1955 in a meet between US and Japanese contestants. In 1958, he represented the US in a world championship series conducted among 23 nations.

After studying judo, Avakian, who earned his black belt rank in the unusually short time of ten months in Tokyo, became more interested in the philosophy connected with it.

His co-author is ranked as a master of the philosophy of Zen which is based on a consideration of the natural forces of nature, and Avakian now is writing a book to be entitled "Zen And Judo."

He says that judo is a relatively new adaptation of jujitsu which was originated 1,500 years ago. Judo is about 78 years old. Both methods enable smaller persons to handle physical situations with larger persons through the use of principles of physics.

The Fresnan also holds an instructors certificate in "aikido," a method similar to judo. Aikido formerly was a secret art until it was revealed to foreigners in Japan in 1947. This method is based on the use of the wrists and is not considered a sport. There are no competitive events in it.

Avakian's second book is called "The Kawakami Story" and is about a professor who is with the Japanese police training division.

But it Worked Before. . .

TOKYO.—Japanese wrestlers have been out-staring lions to improve their "fighting spirit" for the Olympic games starting in Rome this month. Coach Yushu Kitano led team members to Tokyo's Ueno Zoo for a stare-them-down session.

The lions looked across the wire screen at the glaring athletes and disappeared into their den. The venture was termed a success.

Please Drive Slow, Let Our Little Shavers Grow

Polaroid-Land Corp. Gives Yashica Camera Co. Contract to Manufacture For Countries Except US

TOKYO.—It was on February 21, 1947 that a remarkable revolution was brought about in photography. Dr. Edwin H. Land first introduced a one-minute camera capable of developing and printing negatives at once.

This device, is loaded with a picture roll, instead of an ordinary film. The picture roll is a combination of a negative, cells of sensitive material, and a roll of printing paper.

In the 13 years since Polaroid's debut, nearly 2 million cameras have been sold, and Polaroid-Land Corp. reported $90 million sales in 1959.

The American manufacturer first approached the Japanese camera industry with a business tie-up proposal in 1957, but the quality of picture rolls disappointed local manufacturers. Due to soaring personnel expenses, Polaroid Corp. decided not to expand its camera production beyond the domestic demand but to let a Japanese or German camera manufacturer meet foreign demands.

Four representatives of the American corporation came to Japan in October 1959 to select a suitable business partner and inspected major camera plant facilities. Canon Camera, Riken Optical, Chiyoda Optical, Yashica Camera, and Fuji Photo Film scrambled for the Polaroid license. Among them, Canon Camera and Rikan Optical were regarded as running ahead of the others but contrary to all whispers and expectations, Yashica Camera, a postwar manufacturer, walked off with the coveted manufacturing license.

Under the contract agreement, Yashica Camera will monopolize the manufacturing license for the time being, export Polaroid-Land cameras to any country other than the United States, pay no technical fee to the American corporation, and will not manufacutre picture rolls.

Yashica's President Yoshimasa Ushiyama envisions starting with a monthly production of 5,000 units. The American model is a little too big and heavy, but Ushiyama is convinced that his company will be able to turn out better ones in the future.

Leads Film Making

TOKYO.—It may come as a shock to the Hollywood crowd, but UNESCO statistics show that Japan is the world's leader in production of motion pictures.

Figures just released for 1959 show that Japan produced 443 movies, or 18 percent more than the U.S. with 378. Also, three of the top producing nations were Asian, since India, Hong Kong and France were next in that order.

Japan's movie attendance dropped slightly during the last year for which figures are available, but numbers still averaged out to some 3,000,000 people viewing the movie screen every day. The national average suggested that every Japanese person saw a movie once a month.

The small decline in moviegoing was attributed to increasing popularity of television shows, professional baseball games, hiking and a variety of other activities.

Foreign Correspondents Barred From Confabs

TOKYO.—The Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan has protested the exclusion of foreign correspondents from news conferences given by various Japanese government officials.

At its last general membership meeting, the club made up of 150 foreign correspondents, passed a resolution deploring such exclusion.

In Japan, each ministry has its own private, autonomous Japanese press club. These Japanese press clubs refuse to allow foreign correspondents to attend ministry news conferences.

The ministries involved, including the Prime Ministers office and the Foreign Office, thus far have declined to aid foreign correspondents in gaining free access to the news. They claim they have no jurisriction over the private Japanese press clubs.

Some foreign correspondents had suggested that Japanese correspondents working abroad also be forbidden to attend government news conferences, but the foreign correspondents clubs rejected the retaliatory suggestion for the time being.

CALENDAR

August

13—Kelowna. K.Y.B.A. Regatta Dance. 10-1 a.m., entertainment live and records.

20—Toronto. Club Rec. Sorrento's Summer Social to Shadow Lake near Musselman's

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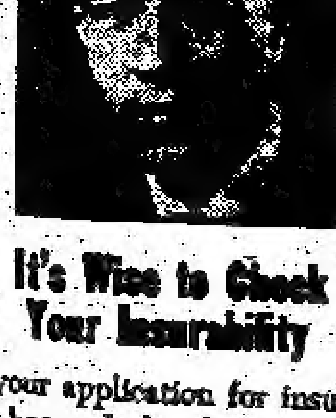

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PHONE HO. ?-????

National JCCA Brief

(continued from page one)

were the subject of every conceivable kind of bitter attack and social and personal affronts. Legal discriminations began with disenfranchisement in 1902, which meant exclusion from a whole series of activities in the political and economic life of the country. And, as the years went by, other restrictive measures further added to the irony of citizenship wherein both naturalized and native-born possessed all the obligations of citizenship, but few of its privileges. It was especially ironic to the second generation children who were aliens in the land of their own birth, citizens without the basic rights of citizenship.

It is against the foreground of unrest, hostility and restriction that the young immigrant males sought wives from Japan, began to establish roots with the raising of children, and established themselves in industry and business. As railroad workers, miners, lumbermen, farmers, and fishemen, the Japanese contributed in no small measure to the early economic development of the West while struggling for a better world for their families.

It is true, of course, that rapid immigration from Japan, especially during the first decade of this century, was one of the main reasons for the public unrest and agitation. The riot of 1907 led to the first concrete restriction of Japanese immigration into Canada; this was effected by the first Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908 in which an annual quota of 400 was fixed for immigrants with the exception of returning immigrants and their wives and children. In 1924, the agreement was modified to reducing the quota to 150 persons, and in 1928, a further limitation was introduced to include the wives and children of Japanese residents within the quota limitation. Since this last revision up to 1941, immigration remained well below the quota limit.

Pearl Harbour and the enforced evacuation of over 20,000 Japanese from their homes ushered in the most drastic invasion of the rights of citizens of Canada by their own government in the history of this Dominion. There is no need to dwell on the circumstances and the hardships of the train of events following the forced evacuation: Virtual confiscation of property, breakup of families, relocation into interior camps, threat of "repatriation" to almost half of the group, dispersal across Canada.

It is indeed only recently that most—but not all—restrictions that imposed second-class citizenship upon Japanese Canadians were finally lifted; in June 1948, for example, the House of Commons passed Bill 198 which enfranchised Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living anywhere in Canada after March 31, 1949. But it was a long time coming.

Even before the attainment of such a basic citizenship right as the right to vote, Canadians of Japanese ancestry have demonstrated by their actions during both times of peace and war that they are capable of accepting the full responsibilities of citizenship. And today, only a few years after the enormous difficulties of readjustment and resettlement and the lifting of restrictions we sincerely feel that we have just cause to feel we are contributing our share towards the progress of this nation.

Despite the stigma of the color bar, Canadians of Japanese origin have attempted to prove that they deserve a rightful and equal share in the destiny of this country. In both world wars, they have served with the Canadian forces overseas, although not before long periods of struggle against official governmental discouragement. In World War I, first generation Japanese Canadians served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France and suffered 25% fatalities in such battlefields as Vimy Ridge. (Yet the survivors were not allowed the right to vote provincially or federally until 1931.)

In World War II, second generation Japanese Canadians struggled for five years before the bar against enlistment was lifted. Even before Pearl Harbor, the official policy of excluding Japanese from service was rooted in anti-Japanese feelings; groups of Japanese volunteered for service only to be rejected after Hitler let loose the dogs of war in Poland.

Although a federal investigating commission declared emphatically on January 1941 that there was no evidence of disloyalty, and Prime Minister King stated on August 4, 1944 that none of the Japanese in Canada, even the non-citizens, had been guilty of any offense against the security of Canada, the federal government decided not to allow enlistment, thus setting the Japanese further away from a rightful privilege and obligation of bearing arms for the country of their birth.

This was unfortunate, for the need for linguist personnel in the war against Japan was urgent after the European conflict exploded into global war. The British Army was interested in volunteers; but not the Canadian Army. And it was not until early in 1945 that a change in policy allowed the Japanese to be inducted into the Canadian Army. So it was that the Japanese Canadians—most of them evacuees from their homes—finally were allowed to aid the Allies in liaison work in the occupation of Japan, and others to work as interpreters and translators in India, Burma, Malaya and other far-flung South East Asian areas.

In times of peace, too, Japanese Canadians can claim to have helped in strengthening the structure of Canada as a nation. Japanese immigration began about the time that Western Canada entered into a period of rapid expansion and development. New rail lines pushed through the mountains to the Pacific, and the rich resources of the coastal area—the salmon, coal, farms, forests—were being tapped. Manual labor was in high demand, and the immigrants from the Orient met this demand. Between 1896 and 1908, thousands came by arrangement of the Japanese emigration companies which operated under contract from Canadian concerns so that the contribution of these immigrants towards the early economic development of the West cannot be regarded as small.

By the 1920's, however, the settlers shifted to a large extent from the major industries into commercial occupations, and investment in some kind of productive resources because of the agitation and prejudice against the Japanese in these industies and because they sought better conditions, economic self sufficiency, and higher status.

Agriculture still remained the important occupational endeavour, and the Japanese took up uncleared land, especially in the Fraser Valley, and built them up into highly productive and fertile farms. The Japanese fisherman was also a critically important factor in the development of the fishing industry to a point where it became one of basic importance in coastal economy.

But it is impossible here to distill the essence of the story of years of painful struggle and sacrifice on the part of the Japanese to build a stake in Canada and of the consequent drastic disruption that followed the enforced evacuation.

We feel that it is a credit to Canadians of Japanese origin that they have been able to reconstruct their lives wherever the government policy of dispersal took them during and after the war. They have become a credit to the communities and cities and provinces where they now live, whether it is interior British Columbia, the farmlands of Southern Alberta, or the cties of Eastern Canada.

For all its drastic character, its essential tragedy, and its high cost in the impairment of human values, the evacuation and the dispersal were not without benefits and compensations. The Japanese Canadians have gained a higher degree of popular acceptance than had ever been accorded them in the years before the war. This is, in part, the result of the quiet and effective manner in which the Japanese Canadians have successfully re-integrated and re-adjusted themselves into the wide Canadian community; once given equal opportunities, they have proven that they can accept the fullest responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, sharing the rights and the duties and a common destiny with citizens of other racial origins.

Japanese Canadians have entered into almost every conceivable profession and occupation; their educational record is enviable; their crime and delinquency rates almost non-existent. They have become well-established in the Canadian community and compete now for jobs higher up the occupational ladder, in the middle class and in the professions, and participate in worthwhile community enterprises and causes. They have moved an enormous distance from the times before the last war when they were attacked by agitators and extremists so often in press, platform and parliament, for "low standard of living", "inassimilability", and "peaceful penetration". Out of the ruin of the past has come a profound awareness of what it is to be a Canadian. Even elderly Japanese are naturalized in spirit and fact; for them, Canada is home, and Japan is perhaps only a wisp of memory of long gone adolescense.

Canadians of Japanese origin also feel that the time is now expedient to make a contribution of their cultural heritage to the public so that Canadian culture can be enriched. So it is that the community in Toronto is building a Japanese Canadian Centre so that other Canadians can learn to appreciate and understand—and utilize—the cultural traditions of Japan. Canada can be made richer by the fusion of the essentials of Western and Eastern thought, and this is one of the basic thoughts that provoke residents of the Toronto area into pledging money to build a $500,000 centre. Thus, it is that through extended contacts and cultural exchange can Canada truly develop. This is a role that citizenship can take, and one which Canadians of Japanese origin feel is their responsibility.

The Association is also currently underwriting a book-length history of the Japanese Canadians from the early years of immigration up to the present time. The history aims at being an outstanding contribution to Canadian culture: Its lore, history and literature. It is to be read and enjoyed by all Canadians; in essence, it is to be a revelation of human endeavour for acceptance and fulfilment as a group, as individuals, as Canadians.

(To Be Concluded)

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JC History

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in their contributions to do so during this current appeal for funds to: JCCA History C/o Mr. Harry Fukushima, 397 Hopewell Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario, or to The New Canadian or Continental Times' offices.

Up to last week funds received to finance the History of Japanese Canadians project totalled less than the minimum required $16,000. The National JCCA is also investigating the possibilities of a Japanese translation, but again, the critical problem is the lack of funds. Translation and publication may require an additional 50 per cent over the original budget.

Response to date has been most gratifying and encouraging, but it is hoped that further public aid will not only reach the minimum budget but push it well over the top, it was said.

MAIL TO JAPAN. The Kamoharu Maru is sailing from Vancouver on Aug. 6th destined for Japan. The Hikawa Maru is sailing from Vancouver on Aug. 8th, destined for Japan.

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